

his army under Morgan, with accessions of militia, under Pickens, McDowell, and Cunningham, had signally defeated the light troops of the enemy under Tarleton. And, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of Lord Cornwallis from this time, in a pursuit of six hundred miles, to bring him to a general action, he successfully evaded it, until reinforced by superior numbers, he chose his own time and place, at Guilford Court House, and advanced to attack his adversary. So in his other great battles, within the limits of South Carolina, he was always the assailing party; yet at no time did his regular force exceed two thousand men, while that of his adversary was estimated at four thousand. Ever on the alert, never surprised, dejected, or dismayed, the persevering spirit with which he was animated throughout this brilliant campaign, is embodied in a single expression of a dispatch to the Commander-in-Chief, in one of the darkest hours of his fortunes, in which he declares, "I will recover the country, or die in the attempt." Chief Justice Marshall, in a just encomium on his conduct of the war in the South, remarks it "as a singular fact, well worthy of notice, that, although he never gained a decisive victory, he obtained to a considerable extent, even when defeated, the object for which he fought." How truly is this illustrated in the flight of Lord Cornwallis from his victorious field at Guilford—in the retirement of Lord Rawden from Camden after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and the retreat of Col. Stuart to Charleston, after that at Eutaw Springs. With a generalship adapted to the nature of the war which he prosecuted, and the means afforded for conducting it, he arrested the adverse course of events, gave courage to the desponding friends of the country, and closed the war in the Southern department with a lustre upon the American arms which excited the admiration of the Confederacy and of the world. The State of North Carolina, as "a mark of her high sense of the extraordinary services of that brave and gallant officer," voted him a devotion of 24,000 acres of land in the most eligible part of her territory in Tennessee. The State of South Carolina as a like acknowledgement, bestowed on him 10,000 guineas, and the State of Georgia 5,000 guineas—to which each of these States added magnificent plantations, from the confiscated property of their disloyal citizens.

Before taking leave of his military command, he had determined to make his future home among these Southern fields of his fame, and soon established his residence in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia, where he found an early grave, in the year 1786. His public services were purely military. He did not, like Washington,